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The type is large and clear, the maps remarkably numerous for so small a book, and every part of the world is described in some of its geographical aspects. Naturally, the quantity of letterpress cannot be great, and quality must be substituted if the book is to have any usefulness.

The book may fairly claim to be of high quality. It deals chiefly with physical features and the distribution of population, commodities, climates, etc., over the world's surface. It is limited to the most conspicuous and suggestive facts. The small black-and-white maps have abundant information, but the execution of many of them hardly equals even the American standard. The book is full of suggestiveness to the teacher, and in the hands of a competent instructor may easily be expanded into a course of practical geography.

**Tibet and Turkestan: A Journey Through old Lands and a Study of New Conditions. By Oscar Terry Crosby.** xvi and 351 pp.

Numerous Illustrations, 19 Appendices, Map in Colours, and Index. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1905.

Mr. Crosby's visit to Tibet was confined to the remote northwest corner of that country. He explored and he describes vividly the desolate nature of this part of the lofty plateau called Aksai Chan. Travelling for eight weeks at altitudes of 15,500 to 18,500 feet, the cold was intense, and the little party barely escaped with their lives. Mr. Crosby says that the hardships of the journey were in every respect more severe than those he experienced in Africa while travelling from Somaliland to Khartum.

In his account of Tibet the author tries, as too few explorers do, to see the inhabitants from their own point of view, and to discover how far their environment is responsible for their social and other peculiarities. The illustrations are admirable; but the three views in Lhasa might more properly have been credited to the Imperial Russian Geographical Society of St. Petersburg, which made these reproductions of the photographs taken by the Buriat Dorjief, than to the National Geographic Society of Washington.

**Hinter den Kulissen des Mandschurischen Kriegstheaters, Von Max Th. S. Behrman.** 368 pp. and Map. C. A. Schwetschke & Son, Berlin, 1905. (Price, 4 M.)

Letters written by a war correspondent from Harbin and other points in the rear of the actual scene of the hostilities in Manchuria. The book, covering the period from March, 1904, to the end of the war, gives many views behind the scenes and statements of fact and opinion which were not permitted to reach the world during the progress of the war.

**Two Years in the Antarctic. Being a Narrative of the British National Antarctic Expedition. By Albert B. Armitage.** xix and 315 pp. Numerous Illustrations, Map, 4 Appendices, and Index. Edward Arnold, London, 1905. (Price, \$4.)

This book deals only with incidents of the work and experiences of the last British expedition to Victoria Land. The author does not discuss Antarctic problems nor advance scientific theories, but tells the plain story of the life of about fifty men during their long sojourn in the South Polar regions. The book is well illustrated, and the letterpress is interesting, as it could hardly fail to be with such a wealth of incident at hand. For those who care to learn from a book on